

3. *ASPIDOCHELYS*. The hinder pair of callosities oblong, united by their hinder edge only.

*A. livingstonii*, Gray, P. Z. S. 1860, 6. t. 22. River Zambesi.

The only specimen of the Senegal species yet known to me is very young; it does not show the sternal callosities, and has still remains of the umbilical slit. It may be described as follows:—

*EMYDA SENEGALENSIS*, Gray.

*Cryptopus senegalensis*, Dum. & Bibr.

In spirits. Grey; beneath, white. Head above with many symmetrical roundish white spots, and a short white streak in the centre of the crown; upper part of the neck with symmetrical white marbling. Upper shell grey, with small round scattered black spots, with a distinct central keel, which is rather broad and smooth in front, becomes suddenly narrow, and is converted into a series of close tubercles at the middle of the back. Back with rather irregular, often interrupted, somewhat concentric lines of small tubercles, which converge towards the central keel behind, and with a number of larger isolated, but rather crowded, tubercles on the middle of the front edge; sternum blackish, white on the margin.

*Hab.* Senegal.

*Aspidonectes aspidus* Cape Bore

## 6. ON NEW REPTILES AND FISHES FROM MEXICO.

BY DR. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

A collection of Reptiles and Fishes made by one of the correspondents of M. Sallé in Mexico, and purchased for the British Museum, contains, besides many other scarce species—as *Cubina grandis*, Gray, *Gerrhonotus imbricatus* and *tessellatus*, Wiegman, *Geophis (Crotaphaga) chalybea*, Wagler (scales keeled), *Conopsis nasus*, Günther, *Zamenis mexicanus*, D. & B., *Atropus undulatus*, Jan., &c.,—the following new species.

## SAURIA.

### *MABOUIA BREVIROSTRIS*.

*Diagnosis*.—The snout (from the anterior margin of the eye) is a little shorter than the width between the orbits. Twenty-four longitudinal series of scales round the middle of the trunk, two entire and two half series along the back between the white streaks. Two large anal shields in front of the vent, with a small additional one on each side. A series of large shields along the lower part of the tail. Back brown, separated from the sides, which are black, by a white streak, running from the snout, above the eye, to the origin of the tail, where it is gradually lost. Another streak, less distinct, borders the lower lip, and the black coloration of the side. Belly whitish, the centre of each scale being minutely dotted with greyish.

*Hab.* Oaxaca (Mexico).

The general arrangement of the shields of the head being the same as in *Mabouia agilis*, it does not appear necessary to give a detailed description of them. The present species is very similar to the latter, but distinguished by a considerably shorter snout. The large scales on the back and the large anal shields are sufficient characters to distinguish it from *M. lacepedii*, &c.

## OPHIDIA.

### LEPTODEIRA DISCOLOR.

*Diagnosis*.—Anal bifid; scales in nineteen rows. Posterior maxillary tooth longest and strongest, in a continuous series with the other teeth, not grooved. Dirty-white, with numerous black cross-bands extending on to the ventral plates; belly uniform whitish.

*Hab.* Oaxaca (Mexico).

*Description*.—The head is rather broad and depressed, the snout rounded; the eye is of moderate size, its vertical diameter being about one-third the width between the eyes; the trunk is rounded, and, like the tail, somewhat slender. The rostral shield reaches just to the upper surface of the snout; the frontals are nearly square: the anterior pair are one-third the size of the posterior, which are slightly bent downwards to the side of the head; the vertical is pentagonal, longer than broad; the occipitals rounded posteriorly. Nostril situated between two nasals; loreal quadrangular; one anterior and two posterior oculars; seven or eight upper labial shields, the third and fourth or the fourth and fifth entering the orbit. There is one elongate temporal shield in contact with both the oculars; the other temporals, five in number, are scale-like. The medial lower labial is triangular and rather small; nine lower labials, the first of which is in contact with its fellow behind the median shield. There are two pairs of chin-shields, of nearly equal size. The scales are in nineteen rows, smooth, rhombic, those of the sides similar to those on the back. The number of the ventral plates varies between 182 and 179, that of the caudal between 88 and 87.

The ground-colour of the upper parts is dirty-white: the upper part of the head is brown; there is a whitish collar behind the occipitals. Fifty-one or fifty-four black bands cross the trunk and extend on to the edge of the belly; they are broader than the interspaces between, and become interrupted and spot-like on the tail. All the lower parts are uniform whitish.

	in.	lin.
Total length . . . . .	21	1
Length of the head . . . . .	0	7
Greatest width of the head . . . . .	0	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
Length of the trunk . . . . .	14	6
— of the tail . . . . .	6	0

This species might be easily taken for a variety of *Leptodeira annulata* or *Leptodeira torquata*\*, exhibiting nearly the same physiognomy, and externally differing only in its more slender body,

\* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. March 1860, p. 169, pl. x. fig. A.

fewer scales, and somewhat modified coloration. Nevertheless, we should be obliged to refer these snakes to different genera, if we were to adopt the dentition as the chief systematic principle: namely, *L. annulata* to *Dipsas*, *L. torquata* to *Liophis*, and *L. discolor* to *Coronella*.

## PISCES.

### CHROMIS NEBULIFERA, sp. nov.

D.  $\frac{13}{12}$ . A.  $\frac{6}{9}$ . V. 1/5. L. lat. 35. L. transv. 6/13.

Mouth narrow, protractile; teeth of the jaws cardiform, in a short band, those of the outer series larger, somewhat compressed, brown at the tip; palate smooth. Opercles scaly; præopercular margin entire. Nostril simple.

The height of the body is contained three times and one-half in the total length, the length of the head four times and two-thirds. The interorbital space is convex, and its width rather more than the diameter of the eye, which is one-half the length of the snout. There are six series of small scales between the præorbital and the angle of the præoperculum. The dorsal fin and the lateral line commence on the same vertical; caudal truncated; the commencement of the anal falls vertically below the sixteenth dorsal spine; the ventral is inserted behind the pectoral, and extends on to the vent. Greenish, the middle of the body clouded with blackish, in form of indistinct vertical bands; a round black spot at the root of the caudal; the outer parts of the fins blackish.

This species would be placed in the genus *Heros* of Heckel.

*Hab.* Fresh waters of Mexico.

	in.	lin.
Total length . . . . .	7	0
Height of the body . . . . .	2	0
Length of the head . . . . .	1	6
Diameter of the eye . . . . .	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$

### CHROMIS FENESTRATA, n. sp.

D.  $\frac{17}{12}$ . A.  $\frac{6}{9}$ . V. 1/5. L. lat. 33. L. transv. 6/13.

Mouth narrow, protractile; teeth of the jaws cardiform, in a short band; those of the outer series larger, somewhat compressed, brown at the tip; palate smooth. Opercles scaly; præopercular margin entire. Nostril simple.

The height of the body is contained two and three-fifth times in the total length; the length of the head four times. The interorbital space is convex, and its width more than the diameter of the eye, which is one-half the length of the snout. There are five series of scales between the præorbital and the angle of the præoperculum. The dorsal fin and the lateral line commence on the same vertical; caudal truncated; the commencement of the anal falls vertically below the fifteenth dorsal spine; the ventral is inserted behind the